

LAST EDITION.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 14, 1902.

FRIDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

EASLEY FIXED IT.

Strike Breaker From Kansas Settles the Trouble

Between Boston Laborers and Their Employers.

SAW THE GOVERNOR

And Induced Him to Intervene in the Matter.

Terms Agreed Upon and All Go Back to Work.

Boston, March 14.—The day was filled with conferences with representatives of the various labor unions and the city's business interests in which Governor Crane, Mayor Collins, Secretary Easley, of the National Civic Federation, and the state board of arbitration took important parts. Every one was fully impressed with the gravity of the situation and felt the absolute necessity of an immediate settlement.

As early as 8 o'clock Secretary Easley, who had arrived from New York, on the night train, met a number of labor leaders at Young's hotel, where their side of the controversy was explained to him in detail.

At 12 o'clock those in attendance proceeded to the rooms of the state board of arbitration at the state house and met representatives of various mercantile bodies of the city, the officials of the various railroads and Mayor Collins, when a free interchange of ideas was had for more than three hours. Governor Crane, although present at this meeting personally had a representative in attendance and was kept in close touch with all its proceedings, in which he manifested the greatest interest. Among those present were Mayor Collins, J. H. Canning, George F. Frye and Thomas Mahoney, representing the chamber of commerce; President Lewis, of the Boston & Maine railroad; General Manager W. E. Chamberlain, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; President Hartnett, of the teamsters' union and many other officials of the various labor bodies of the city.

The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of seven to devise some plan that would be mutually agreed upon as a basis of settlement in consultation with Governor Crane. The committee, which consisted of Judge W. A. Lee, chairman of the state board of arbitration; A. A. Lawrence, George H. Leonard, and John M. Little, on behalf of the merchants; and Thomas Mahoney, representing the unions, then waited upon the governor and presented their plan. The governor, while impressing upon those present the fact that he had no authority to make pledges for any of the interested parties, made the following proposition:

If the strike is declared off and those of the men who are returning to work I will, as governor of the commonwealth, use my best efforts with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to have the strike declared off and that every man now on strike return to work tomorrow.

The Boston & Maine road's rule is that freight handlers are not required to go upon trucks unloading freight, and assist in unloading freight.

The governor further agreed to see the officials of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads and urge upon them to reinstate as many men as they possibly can.

Governor Crane impressed everyone with his deep interest in the matter and it was largely through his influence that the conference of labor present unanimously agreed to recommend to their various unions that the strike be declared off and that every man now on strike return to work tomorrow.

This decision was received with intense satisfaction by all who participated in the conference, although it was not effective until it had been formally ratified by the individual unions. It was conceded that it meant that termination of the strike had been accomplished and the commerce of Boston for the next four days has been saved from the inconvenience and expense upon its merchants and citizens.

When the conference with the governor ended nothing remained for the committee except to make its report to the board of arbitration rooms to the meeting which had delegated it. After the report had been adopted the meeting dissolved.

Immediately the decision to call off the strike had been reached the labor leaders hurried to the state house to put themselves in touch with their respective unions special meetings of which were being held in anticipation of the necessity for quick action of some kind.

After the committee had left the governor, the latter was met by the newspaper representatives his great pleasure with the result attained by the conference.

"Inasmuch as the strike has been declared off it now becomes the duty of the public to do its part and of other employers of labor, to see that the men who went out are reinstated so far as possible."

ABOUT MR. EASLEY.

Came to Kansas in 1875 and Taught School and Was an Editor.

R. M. Easley settled at Hutchinson, Kan., in 1875, where he was postmaster and publisher of the Hutchinson News.

Mr. Easley taught school for six

RALPH M. EASLEY,



The Kansas Man, Formerly Editor of the Hutchinson News, Who Settled the Boston Strike.

months when he first settled at Hutchinson. He then accepted a position as clerk and later was appointed assistant principal of the Hutchinson schools. He held that position for one year. He then assumed control of the "Interior" a weekly paper, and had charge about six months when he founded the "The St. John Advance," at St. John, Stafford county, Kansas.

He purchased the Hutchinson News in January, 1881, and had charge of the paper for ten years. Mr. Easley was Republican in politics and papers which he has controlled have always been exponents of the principles of that party. He was a native of Schuyler county, Ill., and lived in Knox and Adams counties prior to his coming to Kansas. He was married at Mechanicsburg, Pa., February 23, 1881, to Minerva Cheney of Urbana, O. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

When he left Hutchinson in 1891 to go to Chicago John B. Vincent, who assumed control of the paper until the time a few weeks later when it was purchased by A. L. Sponsler, paid a flattering tribute to the achievements of Mr. Easley.

Speaking at that time Mr. Vincent claims that Mr. Easley did more to advance the merits of Kansas and especially Western Kansas than any other person in the manner he was means of bringing a worthy class of immigrants to the state. The claim is also made that it was largely due to the influence of his paper that so many railroads were built through Hutchinson and the western part of Kansas; that the Hutchinson News was instrumental in securing the packing house industries and the development of the salt mines.

When in the year 1889, the farmers were burning corn as fuel because of the low value and high freight rates that made it impossible to sell advantageously, Mr. Easley was the man who inaugurated the movement for the placing in effect of "emergency rates" by the railroads to allow the farmers to ship their corn to eastern markets at profit and thereby saved millions of dollars to the farmers of Western Kansas.

Easley was an advocate of prohibition and when in 1891 the resubmissionists were clamoring for an extra session of the legislature to enact new laws he called an indignation convention to meet at Topeka, and such a howl was raised that the project was abandoned. Likewise he was instrumental in the passage of the law killing the "original package" business.

He also waged a crusade against "water stock" and was instrumental in the passage of his efforts in a direct way. It was the means of arousing the people of the state to ponder the question of water rights.

Since moving to Chicago Mr. Easley has been prominent in civic federation work for municipal reforms.

BUT ONE BOER KILLED.

Commandant Meutz Breaks Through the British Lines.

Heilbron, Orange River Colony, Tuesday, March 12.—Commandant Meutz with the Heilbron command of Boers broke through the Heilbron-Boershoek block house line at Gottenburg last night. The Boers had been pursued for several days. So far as known only one Boer was killed. The British columns during the course of the pursuit killed parties of Boers, aggregating 50 men.

SUES THE ROCK ISLAND.

Road is Defendant in Two Damage Suits at Wichita.

Wichita, Kas., March 14.—On March 21, 1901, Albert Arnett, aged 12 years, lost his life in an accident while riding on a Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train. There is a suit for damages for \$10,000 being heard before the United States district court as a result. The suit is brought in the name of Telitha Mendenhall, the mother of the boy.

The case of W. J. Chase vs. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad is before the United States district court today. The suit is for damages and the amount asked is \$5,000. Mr. Chase was injured by a switch engine in the Rock Island railroad yards at Topeka, December 21, 1900. His leg was broken in two places and he has not fully recovered its use. He alleges that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the company.

Passes Polkething.

Copenhagen, Denmark, March 14.—The Polkething, or lower house of parliament, by 88 to 7 votes, today approves the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The treaty now goes to the landsting, or upper house.

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Chicago, March 14.—7 a. m. temperature: New York 35; Boston 35; Philadelphia and Washington and Cincinnati 38; Chicago 40; Minneapolis 44; St. Louis 44.

HOT WORDS PASSED.

Mayor Parker and Attorney Spencer Have "Conference."

There was a stormy interview this morning in the mayor's office between Mayor Parker and City Attorney Spencer. For an hour the door was locked, and the war went on, the cadence of jangling voices penetrating even into the sleepy corridors of the city hall.

Of course the trouble was about the joint situation. The city attorney was trying to convince the mayor that the time has come for him to put on his war paint, seize his snickersnee, and bow to the line of the Hurrell law. On the other hand, Mayor Parker was trying to convince the city attorney that there was no use in hurry; that the joints would keep all right.

But when the interview was over, and both the parties to the conflict had cooled down a little, this is what each one said when asked about it: Mayor Parker: "Oh, Spencer has done me out and square himself. I don't blame him for writing that letter telling me what I should do. Those people have no respect for the law. I am something. Everything is all right." And Mr. Spencer said: "The mayor and I have not had any trouble—that is, not any personal trouble. We are all right."

INTERNATIONAL ROAD.

One Chartered Between Laredo and City of Mexico.

Salt Lake, March 14.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state today of the National Railroad Company of Mexico. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000,000, and the object is stated to be to build and operate a railroad line from Laredo, Tex., to the City of Mexico. Provision is made for the purchase of certain railroad lines in Texas. Edward H. Warren, of Nevada, is named as president, and George H. Smith, of Salt Lake, as secretary. Mr. Smith is an attorney.

ROCKEFELLER IS CALLED.

Friends of Harvard Enable the School to "See Him."

Boston, March 14.—The gift of \$250,000 from Mrs. Collis P. Huntington more than completes the sum of \$765,000 required to secure the sum offered by John D. Rockefeller of New York for the enlargement and endowment of the Harvard Medical school. Mr. Huntington's subscription is specifically for the erection of a building in memory of his late husband, to be called the Collis P. Huntington laboratory of pathology and bacteriology. With Mr. Rockefeller's gift and the pledge made by J. E. Morgan to give three buildings at a cost exceeding \$1,000,000, an aggregate of \$2,281,225 will be available for the use of the medical school. Among the other amounts given are: \$100,000; Francis L. Higginson \$60,000; Frederick C. Shattuck \$50,000; Robert Bacon, George F. Fabry, E. C. Lee, W. L. L. Johnson, David O. Sears and Nathaniel Thayer, \$25,000; Augustus Hemonway \$15,000; H. H. Hunnewell \$12,500. There were ten other gifts, each, besides many smaller gifts.

TWO LIVES LOST

In a Fire Which Destroyed the Post-office at North Pelham.

New York, March 14.—Fire that destroyed the postoffice building at North Pelham today caused the loss of two lives and the serious injury of a third person. The dead:

Edward Yocum, 13 years old, a news boy.

Mrs. Thomas Duane, wife of a motorman, on the Union railway.

Mrs. Yocum, the mother of the boy who was killed, jumped from a window and had her back badly wrenched and was otherwise injured.

NOW IS THE TIME.

It is Thought in France to Size Up With Germany in This Country.

Paris, March 14.—The Echo de Paris, commenting on the adoption of the resolution by the United States congress inviting France to participate in the International Exposition of 1904, says: "M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, has strongly urged the French government to send a warship to represent France at the ceremony. We hope the ministry of war and the navy also will be represented by high officers. There is no doubt that it is excellent opportunity on the morrow of Prince Henry's visit to make the excursion at the Franco-American manifestation of sympathy with Rochambeau imposing in character and invest them with solemnity and grandeur."

COST NEARLY \$50,000.

Oswatimie Asylum Stands at Head of List in Expenditures.

It cost the state of Kansas \$47,184.39 to run its charitable institutions during the month of February. The expenses of each institution as reported by State Auditor Cole, are as follows:

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, \$750.35
Maintenance, \$1,129.04
Buildings, etc., 154.35

Total, \$3,049.25
SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED, \$2,562.16
Maintenance, \$1,256.81
Buildings, etc., 89.54

Total, \$3,908.51
DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, \$3,329.07
Maintenance, \$2,276.99

Total, \$5,206.05
Maintenance, \$5,579.92
Salaries, \$3,625.83
Buildings, etc., 49.11

Total, \$9,261.85
OSWATIMIE HOSPITAL, \$3,234.82
Maintenance, \$4,238.16
Buildings, etc., 1,134.90

Total, \$11,178.88
BLIND SCHOOL, \$704.10
Maintenance, \$883.30

Total, \$1,627.40
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, \$1,808.39
Maintenance, \$922.15

Total, \$2,801.02
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, \$1,837.54
Maintenance, \$1,610.70

Total, \$3,866.31
INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, \$4,447.03
Maintenance, \$2,308.50
Buildings, etc., 1,610.70

Total, \$8,366.31

Washington, March 14.—The house has passed the postoffice appropriation bill. Today was the first day in the house under the rule. By agreement the regular order was postponed until tomorrow in order that the house might proceed with the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. A resolution was adopted to authorize the secretary of the postoffice to call a conference of the postoffice association, which meets at Dallas, April 22.

A bill was passed to provide for the issuance of patent to the townships of Basin, Wyo., to the municipal authority thereof, for the use and benefit of said townships, closely enough to be called a bill of discrimination. The bill was adopted and the house then resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

PASSES THE HOUSE.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill Completes Part of Journey.

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Washington, March 14.—At the conclusion of routine business the senate resumed consideration of the ship subsidy bill, and Mr. Foraker (O.) addressed the senate. He said that while he expected to vote for the bill, he was not entirely satisfied with it. Ever since he had studied the question he had been of the opinion that the most suitable and suitable way to rehabilitate the merchant marine of the United States would be to inaugurate the policy of discriminating duties. He said that the country made our merchant marine the pride of the country.

A motion of the opinion that under the circumstances it would be impossible to return to the policy of discriminating duties. He had followed the trend of legislation closely enough to know that it was highly necessary to have a majority in favor of any proposition before it could be carried. He had consulted with his colleagues in the senate and recognized the impossibility of securing the majority in favor of the policy of discriminating duties. He was desirous of building up the merchant marine, he took therefore the next best scheme for accomplishing this result.

NOT FOR REEDER.

Motion to Instruct For Him Voted Down in Russell Convention.

Russell, Kas., March 14.—The Republicans of Russell county elected delegates to the state, congressional and judicial conventions, as follows: State convention—J. E. Lawson, A. H. Roe, E. O. Humes, Geo. W. Holland, L. J. Sprinkle, O. L. Atherton, T. W. Seiders. Congressional convention—L. H. Boyd, E. R. Sprague, E. G. Scriven, C. L. McCutcheon, J. E. Lawson, A. H. Roe, E. O. Humes, Geo. W. Holland, L. J. Sprinkle, O. L. Atherton, T. W. Seiders. Judicial convention—J. D. Banker, H. Danforth, H. A. Pink, Adam Mehler, Wm. J. E. Harris, F. D. Jones. The convention endorsed Judge A. H. Ellis, but said nothing about any of the other candidates.

A motion was made to instruct the delegates to Congressmen Reeder, which was voted down.

The convention allowed Harry Pastana to select his delegates to the judicial convention.

The convention passed off entirely harmoniously. E. G. Scriven, of Lucas, was chairman, and T. R. Sprague, of the Russell Record, was secretary.

INDIA WANTS TO KNOW.

Makes an Inquiry About the Kansas Schools.

Supt. Frank Nelson is in receipt of a request to send some literature concerning the Kansas school system away from India to help along the cause of education there. The request comes from a professor in Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., who says in his letter to Supt. Nelson:

"I am in receipt of a letter from Prof. J. W. Jenks, of the department of political science of Cornell, who is now spending some time in India."

"He has become greatly interested in the Mahatma of Baroda, India, and is striving under great difficulties to elevate his people through education. Although he knows a good deal about English and English schools, he knows nothing about education in this country. Prof. Jenks thinks it would be a very applicable thing if you could send him one or more of your recent state reports, together with any available literature you might have which would help to throw light upon educational progress in your section of the country."

The address to which the reports are to be sent is: Mr. Chagnanil Thakur, Mod, acting director of vernacular instruction, Baroda, India."

A COLONY IN TROUBLE.

Appointment of a Receiver is Asked For the Socialists' Community.

Port Scott, Kan., March 14.—Freedom Labor Exchange colony, the home of Carl Browne, Frank Cotton and other Socialists, has been under the management of a receiver for some time. The colony is located, who asks for the appointment of a receiver for the colony, saying that its funds are being squandered. He was not fully paid, he says, for the forty-acre tract on which the colony is located.

Howard and other farmers of the vicinity were members of the colony until Cotton and several more radical Socialists took the leadership of the colony that has recently controlled. The colony has for years done business on the cooperative plan, using a trip for money. It has operated a sawmill and coal shaft, saw mill and other enterprises.

Shaw Has Decided.

Washington, March 14.—The secretary of the treasury will discontinue the purchase of bonds tomorrow afternoon at the close of office hours.

MODERN VALJEAN.

A New York Plumber Swept Through the Sewers

A Distance of Three-quarters of a Mile to River.

HE COULD NOT STOP.

Force of Water Was Too Great For Resistance.

Emergenced Into East River and Was Picked Up.

New York, March 14.—Edward Boyle, a plumber's helper, is the hero of a trip through the sewers of New York which rivals in interest and danger the wanderings of Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean through the labyrinth by which the streets of Paris are drained.

For three-quarters of a mile he was swept helplessly through the dark by a rush of water running like a mill race. Overhead the rattle and roar of the busy streets went on. At last he started down a ladder and emerged from the mouth of the sewer into the East river. Men on a scow moored nearby hauled him out and brought him to shore.

For a time he could not speak, for the shock of his terrible experience had paralyzed his nerves. Then, while the little crowd that had gathered about him still were asking where he had come from, he found his tongue and asked for a "smoke." Half an hour later he had refused the assistance of the ambulance surgeon who had been summoned, and had started on his way home, scarcely none the worse for his strange adventure.

Boyle is employed by a plumber who has the contract for keeping in order the sewer which runs through East Fifty-third street and empties into the East River. There had been some trouble with the drains at No. 252 and Boyle was sent with two other men to remove the obstruction. Immediately opposite the house is a manhole of the main sewer, and the men decided to descend their examination there. A ladder was lowered into the sewer and Boyle, with a guide rope dangling ready to his hand, went down. He almost had reached the bottom when a rung broke and he lost his balance. He screamed as he fell, but he was hurled over time to see him miss it and disappeared with a splash.

Boyle said the water was rushing through the sewer at a terrific speed. It was three or four feet deep. He could feel the water rushing over him. The Fifty-third street sewer runs into the main drain at Second avenue. There the volume of water is greatly increased, and Boyle narrowly escaped being carried down the drain.

He was hurled head foremost into the river and struck out for his life. He was nearly exhausted when he was picked up by the scow. Boyle seemed none the worse for his journey.

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ALTGELD FUNERAL.

Body Will Lie in State Tomorrow and Be Buried Sunday.

Chicago, March 14.—Funeral services over the body of the late John P. Altgeld, former governor of Illinois, were held at the Altgeld home in Sheridan Park today. Judges of the Cook county bench, the deceased's family and a number of prominent citizens were present.

Altgeld was buried in the Peoples Church, preached the funeral sermon and Clarence S. Darrow, the former governor's law partner, delivered an address. The services were brief and simple. Many people were unable to get into the house. Tomorrow morning the staff of Governor Yates will escort the body to the public library where it will lie in state from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The procession of civic and social organizations on Sunday will follow the body to Graceland cemetery.

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TIED UP IN SACK.

Young Man Travels as Freight 700 Miles

From Kansas City to Chicago Without Water.

HE WAS THREE DAYS AND A HALF MAKING THE TRIP.

Chicago, March 14.—Billed as a choice sack of potatoes, a young man has arrived in Chicago from Kansas City tied up in a sack. For three days and a half he had been confined in the sack and during that time he had traveled close to 700 miles in a freight car. The sack which covered him was inclosed in an open flat case.

The traveler, who is Martin J. Klandigger, a machinist of Kansas City, was nearly famished when he was cut from his prison at the Chicago & Northwestern freight house by a friend who had been waiting for a day and a half in the city for him to arrive. Klandigger began his journey with only a quart of water and two pounds of crackers in the sack with him, this being a condition of the wager of \$300 which caused him to make the perilous trip.

When released Klandigger was nearly blinded by the dust which had crept into the sack and his throat and mouth were parched. He could hardly speak, his little cask of water having been spilled after he had been on his journey only a day.

For nearly three days he had been without water and he stated when he was able to talk that had it not rained Wednesday he would certainly have died of thirst. During most of the storm the car in which he was packed was sidetracked out in some small country town and the car was left through a crack in the roof and fell on the sack. The burlap became quite wet and he was thus enabled to suck from the cloth a few drops which allayed his thirst.

Chicago, March 14.—One of the most daring of recent postoffice thefts committed in a crowded downtown street is now engaging the attention of local postal officials. Some one, by means of a duplicate key, opened a mail wagon last night and extracted a registered mail sack containing a money pouch estimated to be of the value of \$1,700.

The robbery was committed in front of the Masonic temple in State street as hundreds were passing.

Driver E. E. Hannum who was in charge of the wagon, went into the office of the postoffice to take up a registered mail sack there. He was absent only five minutes, but when he returned he found his mail sack open and the valuable sack gone.

WILL BE COLDER.

Weather Bureau Thinks Warm Period is About Over.

According to the government forecast, today's wind is blowing snow and colder weather toward Kansas at the rate of 24 miles an hour.

The forecast cut out this morning was "Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday. Rain possibly turning to snow. Colder." The wind at the morning was from the south blowing 24 miles an hour. There is a high barometer in the northwest following a low barometer across the country, and it is probable that the cold weather and possibly snow. The minimum temperature this morning was 47. The hourly temperatures were as follows:

7 o'clock, 48; 11 o'clock, 59; 8 o'clock, 49; 12 o'clock, 61; 9 o'clock, 47; 1 o'clock, 63; 10 o'clock, 56; 2 o'clock, 63.

ONE FINAL EFFORT

Declared to Be Necessary to End Colombian Revolution.

Colon, Colombia, March 14.—A decree issued at Cartagena March 8,